



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Report on Restrictive Housing – Fiscal Year 2019

Fulfilling Reporting Requirements of  
Correctional Services Article, § 9-614,  
Annotated Code of Maryland

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Governor Lawrence J. Hogan  
Lt. Governor Boyd K. Rutherford  
Secretary Robert L. Green

## Restrictive Housing Use during Fiscal Year 2019

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## Executive Summary

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- The Department's use of restrictive housing, namely the number of inmates impacted, average placement length, and number of disciplinary placements, has decreased significantly in 2019, despite an increase in the percentage of the population with a history of violence.
- After the passage of the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), the number of inmates housed within the Division of Correction (DOC) in FY 2019 decreased by nearly 10%. Despite this, the percentage of individuals impacted by restrictive housing is smaller than previously estimated.
- There are less than half as many individuals impacted by restrictive housing as previously estimated. In 2019, major revisions occurred in the method of calculating the number of inmates impacted by restrictive housing, identifying 5,020 individuals impacted, 56% fewer than previously reported. Data validation resolved issues that inflated historically reported figures.
- Nearly 20% of individuals within Division of Correction custody were placed on restrictive housing in fiscal year 2019; point in time measurement identifies this rate as closer to 8% at the population's peak in July.
- This year marked a 14% decrease in the average duration of an inmate's placement in restrictive housing, which is now 6 days shorter, following substantial reform to the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) that limited maximum lengths and consecutive placements.
- Disciplinary segregation usage fell by 6.8% between FY 2018 and FY 2019, the first time disciplinary placements have fallen since reporting began in 2016.
- 801 (6.4%) of disciplinary placements were for 1 day or less, marking a further reduction in true disciplinary placements. This was a measurable impact of the revised inmate disciplinary matrix that led to an overall decrease in time on restrictive housing.
- The Department has decreased the number of individuals released directly to the community from restrictive housing by 35%, the single largest yearly change since reporting began in 2016. It is the first year that there has been a decrease in this population.
- In 2019, there were 95% fewer attempted suicides and 30% fewer suicidal gestures observed by mental health staff among the restrictive housing population.
- The Department still does not place pregnant women on restrictive housing.

## Introduction

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Chapter 596 of the Acts of the 2016 Maryland General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 946 (SB 946), Correctional Services – Restrictive Housing – Report as Correctional Services Article, § 9-614, Annotated Code of Maryland. This statutory requirement directs the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Department) to submit a report containing the preceding year's restrictive housing data to the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention for publication on the agency's public website. To satisfy the statutory requirements of § 9-614, the Department has reported the following restrictive housing data elements since 2016:

- The total population of the correctional facility;
- The number of inmates who have been placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year by age, race, gender, classification of housing, and the basis for the inmate's placement in restrictive housing;
- The Department's definition of serious mental illness and the number of inmates with serious mental illness that were placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of inmates known to be pregnant when placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The average and median lengths of stay in restrictive housing of the inmates placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of incidents of death, self-harm, and attempts at self-harm by inmates in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of inmates released from restrictive housing directly into the community during the preceding year;
- Any other data the Department considers relevant to the use of restrictive housing by correctional facilities in the State; and
- Any changes to written policies or procedures at each correctional facility relating to the use and conditions of restrictive housing, including steps to reduce reliance on restrictive housing.

Additional data reported include the overall average daily incarcerated population within the Department's custody, important breakdowns within the time spent on restrictive housing, the total number of unique individuals within its custody during the reporting year, and the number of distinct placements on restrictive housing, which can exceed the unique number of individuals involved.

This report includes restrictive and specialized housing data for fiscal year (FY) 2019, supplemental data points, and historical figures since FY 2016. These and future revisions are the result of continued development of reporting mechanisms to reflect changes in policy, priorities, and advancements in data measurement.

## Glossary of Terms – Restrictive and Special Housing

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Four types of restrictive housing are used in the Department's correctional facilities:

- Administrative Segregation means that an inmate is confined to their assigned cell and retains many of the privileges allowed an inmate in general population, including phone calls and visits, and more property and commissary access than disciplinary segregation. Administrative segregation is used when an inmate requires close observation by correctional staff or limited segregation from the general population, and can include protective custody. Administrative segregation pending adjustment hearing is a common use, and is used while awaiting the outcome of an adjustment hearing for an institutional infraction that due to its severity or immediate impact on inmate welfare may necessitate separation, but does not precede all instances of disciplinary segregation.
- Disciplinary Segregation means that an inmate is removed from the general inmate population and confined to a cell in a restricted housing unit. Inmates assigned to disciplinary segregation have certain privileges restricted in an effort to modify behavior. Disciplinary segregation is used for inmates found guilty by a hearing officer at an adjustment hearing for violating departmental rules, institutional rules, or both.
- Maximum II Structured Housing (MIISH) means a securely controlled four-stage step down program for the Department's most frequently violent and dangerous inmates who are repeatedly placed on disciplinary segregation. The structured program encourages a reduction in violent behaviors through incentive based programming. As an inmate progresses through program's stages, privileges are incrementally restored as an incentive for good behavior. The goal of the structured program is to prevent long-term assignment to disciplinary segregation by stabilizing violent inmates; and when possible, return them to general population.
- Serious Mental Illness Structured Housing (SMISH) is designed to provide a continuum of care and least restrictive environment consistent with institutional safety and security for those inmates with a diagnosed Serious Mental Illness (SMI) who earn repeated disciplinary segregation due to violent and/or dangerous behavior, and who might reasonably be expected to gain benefit from a structured program.

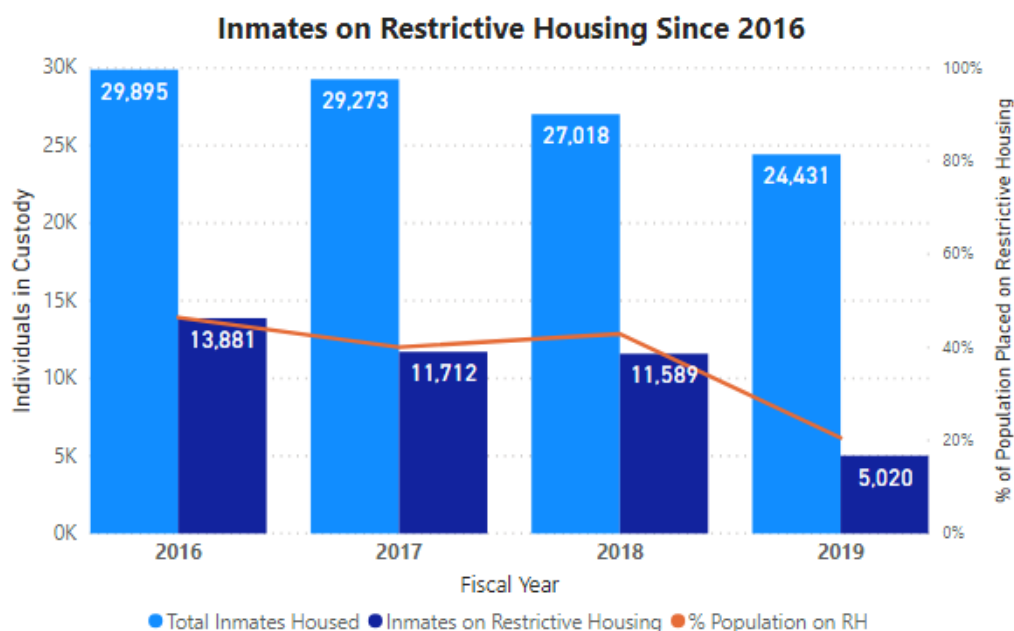
The Department uses two types of specialized housing for vulnerable inmates.

- Protective Custody is a special housing status for inmates who require protection for safety reasons, and includes separation from inmates assigned to the general population. Inmates in protective custody have the same privileges as inmates in general population.

## DPSCS Population and Use of Restrictive Housing

The Department's sentenced population has steadily decreased since 2012. The overall decrease in the Department's population is generally expected to impact a decrease in the number of individuals placed on restrictive housing. The average daily inmate population (ADP) in FY 2019 was 18,803, 1.8% lower than FY 2018. Over the course of FY 2019, the Division of Correction housed a total of 24,431 unique individuals. (See Appendix A for definition)

Restrictive housing utilization is measured by the number of individuals impacted as well as the total number of episodes, or placements, into restrictive housing. In FY 2019, the Department placed 5,020 unique individuals on restrictive housing. This represents a significant difference from previously reported estimates due to improvements in methodology that removed duplicate records (See Appendix A), and indicates that the number and percentage of individuals impacted has been far less than previously reported.

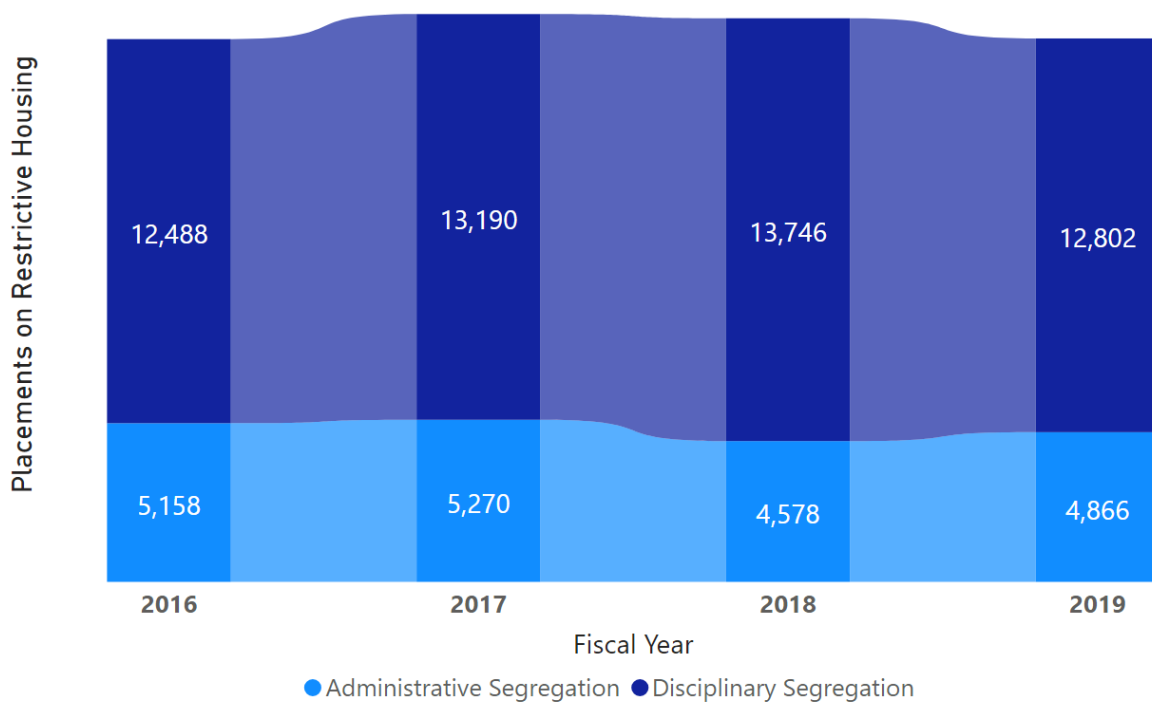


The 5,020 individuals placed represent 20.5% of the total number of individuals in the Department's sentenced custody who were impacted by restricted housing. In FY 2019, the Department made revisions to its methodology based on lessons learned from annual restrictive housing reporting (See Appendix A). As a result, it identified previous duplication in the method of calculating individuals placed on restrictive housing which have been remedied in the FY 2019 figures. Based on this year's report, prior annual reporting on the number of individuals impacted is thought to be a significant overestimation. The Department completes biannual point in time measurement as part of national reporting, and from this estimates that the impacted population is less than 10% at any given time.

Of the individuals in restrictive housing in FY 2019, 2,000 were placed on administrative segregation and 3,931 were placed on disciplinary segregation. Some of these individuals were placed on both administrative and disciplinary segregation during the year, accounting for a higher number of placements than individuals impacted. When a major rule violation has been committed, an inmate can be placed on administrative segregation pending adjustment until the hearing. If an inmate is found guilty of a rule violation, they are then placed on disciplinary segregation, and reflected as such in this report. Because of this status conversion, not all individuals with disciplinary segregation placements were subject to disciplinary restrictions for the duration of their placement time.

In FY 2019 there were 17,668 placements on restrictive housing: 4,866 placements (27.5%) on administrative segregation and 12,349 placements (72.5%) on disciplinary segregation. Historically, administrative placements account for 27-29% of restrictive housing placements. Between FY 2018 and FY 2019 there was a 6.8% decrease in disciplinary placements and a 6.3% increase in administrative placements, resulting in a 3.6% overall decrease. More significantly, it is the first time since 2016 that there has been a decrease in disciplinary segregation usage. When examining placement length (described below), 6% of disciplinary placements were found to be for 1 day or less. Factoring in placements where disciplinary segregation did not result or was reversed, the number of disciplinary placements over 2 days is 12,001, a near 13% year over year reduction.

### Restrictive Housing Placements Since 2016



It is important to understand that some inmates were placed on restrictive housing more than once during the reporting period, which can occur because of repeat serious infractions, infractions followed by requests for protective custody, or other individualized reasons. Administrative segregation can be requested in response to known enemies, and is not as punitive a form of restrictive housing (See Glossary).

### Length of Placements on Restrictive Housing

In addition to the reduction in placements on restrictive housing, the COMAR changes were expected to reduce in the average length of placements on restrictive housing. In FY 2019, the overall average time spent in restrictive housing decreased by 15%, resulting in 6 fewer days served per placement. The following chart displays the average and median length of placements (in days) on restrictive housing in FY2019.

Placement Length (Days)		
Restrictive Housing Types	Average	Median
Administrative Segregation	58	36
Disciplinary Segregation	32	29
<b>Overall Average</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>

Contributing to the decrease in the length of disciplinary placements, 801 disciplinary placements lasted 1 day or less. This can occur as result of a hearing officer's decision or as an override at the discretion of facility leadership. Under the new COMAR matrix, hearing officers can sentence to a 0 day sanction, which is tracked as a placement even if it does not reflect a change in housing status. Wardens may also exercise their discretion to offer alternate sanctions based on a number of incident and individually specific factors, including participation in programming and projected release. This can result in placements on restrictive housing that are reversed, even within 1 day, that instead result in non-restrictive assignments.



## Restrictive Housing Placements and Removals

The size and flow of the restrictive housing population varies throughout the year. Administrative segregation placements peak between July and September, while disciplinary segregation peaks in December and March. Higher removals per month tend to follow months of high placements, in line with the average placement duration of 39 days. Because placements are reported through the end of the fiscal year, some placements cross fiscal years. This does not indicate that a placement was for longer than 1 year.

The tables below display the number of placements and the number of inmates moved off restrictive housing (“removals”) monthly. Red shading in the charts below identifies peak months, and blue shading identifies lower than average months.

Administrative Segregation		
Month	Placements	Removals
July	576	76
August	564	307
September	595	323
October	487	468
November	356	395
December	348	416
January	371	488
February	400	273
March	371	502
April	349	456
May	295	507
June	154	461

*Note: 194 inmates placed on Administrative Segregation during FY 19 remained on restrictive housing past the end of FY 2019.*

Disciplinary Segregation		
Month	Placements	Removals
July	1,133	257
August	1,149	866
September	1,073	1,010
October	1,029	1,055
November	951	966
December	1,236	1,062
January	1,187	1,145
February	1,186	1,176
March	1,319	1,288
April	1,146	1,278
May	1,056	1,456
June	337	1,224

*Note: 19 inmates placed on disciplinary segregation during FY 19 remained on restrictive housing past the end of FY 2019.*

## Race and Gender Breakdown

The following charts present a breakdown by race of the men and women placed on restrictive housing in FY 2019 compared to the general demographics of the sentenced population. The male inmate ADP for FY19 was 17,978 (95.6%) and the female inmate ADP for FY19 was 825 (4.4%). More deviation from the sentenced population is seen on administrative housing, which can include requests for placement in protective custody. There was a slightly higher percentage of black men in disciplinary segregation, and a higher percentage of white women in disciplinary segregation, when compared to the overall population breakdown.

**Men in Restrictive Housing by Race**

Race	Population <i>n</i> =23,067	Administrative <i>n</i> =1,977	Disciplinary <i>n</i> =3,695
Black	71.45%	63.48%	74.94%
White	22.90%	29.24%	20.38%
Latino	3.74%	5.16%	2.95%
Other	1.08%	1.11%	0.78%
Native American or Alaskan Native	0.49%	0.86%	0.62%
Asian	0.28%	0.05%	0.24%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.05%	0.10%	0.08%

**Women in Restrictive Housing by Race**

Race	Population <i>n</i> =1,364	Administrative <i>n</i> =23	Disciplinary <i>n</i> =236
Black	48.68%	52.17%	47.97%
White	48.17%	34.78%	51.22%
Other	1.25%	4.35%	0.41%
Latino	1.25%	8.70%	0.41%
Native American or Alaskan Native	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%

## Age and Gender Breakdown

The following charts present age breakdowns of men and women placed on restrictive housing in FY 2019 in comparison to the sentenced population as a whole. The male inmate ADP for FY19 was 17,978 (95.6%) and the female inmate ADP for FY19 was 825 (4.4%). Among men, placements under administrative and disciplinary segregation are more common in the 26 to 30-year old cohort. Among women, the population on restrictive housing is generally older the trends amongst men. Women between the ages of 31-35 are the majority of disciplinary segregation. Colors indicate where the highest percentage of the population falls by race, dark red indicates age cohorts with the highest percentage of the population, and dark blue indicates the lowest. Population subtotals are provided for each category as a reference.

Men in Restrictive Housing by Age Category			
Age Ranges	Population <i>n</i> =23,067	Administrative <i>n</i> =1,977	Disciplinary <i>n</i> =3,695
Under 18	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%
18 to 25	9.73%	12.51%	16.50%
26 to 30	18.24%	24.26%	28.19%
31 to 35	17.91%	21.81%	22.48%
36 to 40	14.88%	17.77%	13.84%
41 to 50	19.35%	15.12%	11.91%
51 to 60	13.73%	6.74%	5.65%
Over 60	6.13%	1.79%	1.41%

Women in Restrictive Housing by Age Category			
Age Ranges	Population <i>n</i> =1,364	Administrative <i>n</i> =23	Disciplinary <i>n</i> =236
Under 18	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18 to 25	7.55%	17.39%	9.75%
26 to 30	18.77%	17.39%	20.76%
31 to 35	21.63%	21.74%	27.54%
36 to 40	16.13%	21.74%	16.95%
41 to 50	20.67%	21.74%	17.37%
51 to 60	11.51%	0.00%	5.93%
Over 60	3.74%	0.00%	1.69%

## Restrictive Housing by Facility

The table below provides the number of individuals in restrictive housing by facility at FY 2019 year-end. Some facilities due to their design and security classification, do not house individuals in a restrictive housing setting, and are not listed below. The table represents a point in time snapshot of placements, which cannot be replicated in cumulative, year-long reporting. At the date of capture, which falls during seasonal population peaks, the total number of individuals on restrictive housing on the last day of FY 2019 represented 8% of the total sentenced population.

Facilities with higher security levels, house inmates with a higher threat level and risk of committing infractions, and consequently tend to have a higher percentage of restrictive housing.

Restrictive Housing Placements by Facility at FY 2019 End						
Facility	Security Level	Admin. Segregation (AS)	Percent Admin	Disciplinary Segregation (DS)	Percent Disp	Population (EOM)
<b>BCF</b>	Minimum	8	1.0%	2	0.3%	165
<b>CMCF</b>	Minimum	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	509
<b>DRCF</b>	Minimum	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,054
<b>ECI<sup>1</sup></b>	Medium	165	20.4%	140	21.7%	2,655
<b>JCI</b>	Administrative	67	8.3%	52	8.0%	1,817
<b>MCIH</b>	Medium	50	6.2%	25	3.9%	650
<b>MCIJ</b>	Medium	19	2.4%	23	3.6%	745
<b>MCIW</b>	Administrative	2	0.2%	23	3.6%	713
<b>MCTC</b>	Minimum	154	19.1%	89	13.8%	2,897
<b>MRDCC</b>	Administrative	0	0.0%	21	3.3%	411
<b>NBCI</b>	Maximum II	124	15.3%	130	20.1%	1,319
<b>PATXNT</b>	Maximum I	22	2.7%	27	4.2%	1,114
<b>RCI</b>	Medium	114	14.1%	40	6.2%	1,738
<b>WCI</b>	Maximum I	82	10.1%	73	11.3%	1,294
<b>Totals</b>		<b>808</b>		<b>646</b>		<b>18,306</b>

<sup>1</sup> ECI is one facility broken into two separate compounds, which are totaled together. For Security purposes, ECI-E is used to house ECI Administrative and Admin PC inmates. ECI-W is used for Disciplinary Segregation.

## High-Need and Priority Populations

The Department engages in priority reporting on sub-groups within the population on restrictive housing that have more complex medical and behavioral needs, and whose stability under restricted conditions requires specialized case management. These groups include individuals with serious mental illness (SMI), inmates exhibiting signs of self-harm, pregnant inmates, and inmates who are released into the community directly following a period of restricted housing.

### Serious Mental Illness

The Department defines “Serious Mental Illness” (SMI) in accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 10.21.17.02 (76). This generally includes individuals with schizophrenic disorder, major affective disorder, other psychotic disorder; or borderline or schizotypal personality disorder, based on a diagnosis consistent with the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). These individuals have a demonstrated inability to maintain social support and independence within the community, and may require additional assistance with basic living skills.

In FY 2019, the Department treated approximately 2,406 inmates diagnosed with a SMI. Of those individuals diagnosed with a SMI, 812 individuals were placed on restrictive housing, some within the Patuxent Institution. Among those 812 individuals impacted, 369 were placed on administrative segregation and 634 were placed on disciplinary segregation. Some individuals were placed on both during the course of the year.

### Attempted Self-Harm, Self-Harm and Deaths

Departmental policy includes provisions that serve as protective factors to limit pathways to restrictive housing that unduly impact inmates who may be exhibiting symptoms of a mental health crisis that will result in self-harm. Engaging in self-harm or posing a threat to self are not listed circumstances allowing placement on restrictive housing. In those cases, other responses are identified as appropriate by the Clinical Services Department. Departmental policy dictates that inmates placed on restrictive housing receive a suicide risk evaluation within 72 hours of placement, and a medical screening prior to placement.

The following chart displays suicidal gestures, attempts, and deaths occurring in FY 2019 while placed on restrictive housing, compared to totals for the overall inmate population in FY 2019.

Inmate Deaths and Self Harm				
Restrictive Housing Types	Suicidal Gestures	Attempted Suicides	Suicides	Other Deaths
Administrative Segregation	0	0	0	2
Disciplinary Segregation	7	2	1	5
<b>All Inmates</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>

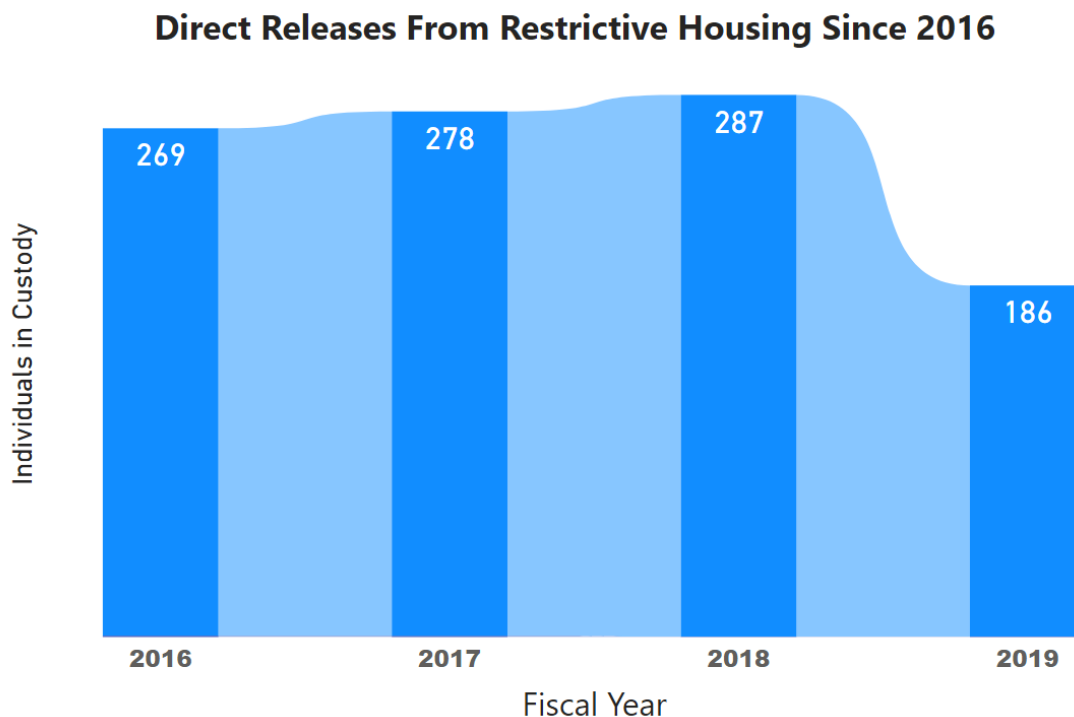
In FY 2019, the majority of instances of suicide, attempted suicide, and observed suicidal gestures did not occur while inmates were placed on restrictive housing. Only 7% of all observed inmate suicidal gestures occurred on restrictive housing. This marks a 95% reduction in the number of attempted suicides and a 30% reduction in the number of suicidal gestures reported in 2019. The change in incidence frequency reflects greater accuracy in reporting as these events are reviewed and classified by forensic staff. The majority of in-custody deaths in FY 2019, and historically, are from natural causes, and only one of the six in custody suicides occurred in restrictive housing.

### Pregnant Inmates

It is the policy of DPSCS to never place a pregnant inmate on restrictive housing. In FY 2019, there were no pregnant inmates placed on restrictive housing.

### Direct Releases from Restrictive Housing

Between FY 2018 and FY 2019, the Department decreased the number of individuals directly released from restrictive housing by 35%, releasing over 100 fewer individuals. This represents the smallest number of direct releases since 2016 and the greatest single year reduction since reporting began. The significantly higher length of restrictive housing placements within this group suggests that the COMAR revisions that decreased consecutive disciplinary segregation sentences play a large role in reducing direct releases. (See following table)



The following chart displays the number of inmates released directly from restrictive housing in FY 2019 with the average and median length of time in days. Individuals who were released directly into the community tended to have longer overall placements on restrictive housing, spending an average 46 days in a segregation placement.

Direct Releases from Restrictive Housing by Length Of Stay			
Restrictive Housing Types	Releases	Average (days)	Median (days)
Administrative Segregation	86	58	32
Disciplinary Segregation	100	35	28

As a matter of best practice in reentry case-planning, the Department has made concerted efforts to reduce the number of individuals who are released directly into the community from a period of restrictive housing. In many cases, the Department's timeline of scheduled reentry planning is disrupted by court-ordered release which necessitates immediate release, regardless of home planning, program completion, or inmate behavior. In the past, successive consecutive placements on disciplinary segregation due to repeated infractions have caused projected end dates to exceed the release date in some cases. The implementation of COMAR 12.03.01.01, which began in early FY 2019, has decreased the average length of stay on segregation, which helps reduce the number of cases where subsequent infractions result in restrictive housing placements that abut projected release dates.

## Restrictive Housing Policy and Procedure

On July 2, 2018 the Department began implementation of the new Inmate Disciplinary Process under COMAR 12.03.01.01 through .34. The purpose of the new regulations was two-fold: to decrease the overall amount of time inmates were placed on restrictive housing as the result of sanctions for infractions, and to address the Department's response to repeated infractions while on restrictive housing to reduce consecutive placements. The successful implementation of these changes to the inmate disciplinary process aligns directly with the observed decrease in the duration of time served on restrictive housing, the reductions in placements, and the reductions in the number of individuals directly released from restrictive housing. Improved measurement of restrictive housing will inform continued policy adjustments targeting reduction of restrictive housing.

The American Correctional Association (ACA) recently published its 5<sup>th</sup> edition of performance-based standards, including expected practices for restrictive housing and mental health service provision for inmates on extended restrictive housing (30+ days). The Department currently has seven ACA-accredited facilities, and recently entered into an agreement to bring all facilities into compliance with these standards over the next three years.

## Conclusion

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Since reporting began in FY 2016, the Department has improved the quality and breadth of its reporting beyond the minimum standard set by § 9-614 and made important decreases in every key measurement of restrictive housing use. Since 2016:

- The average time spent on restrictive housing has fallen by 19 days
- Direct releases from restrictive housing have fallen by 30%

In FY 2019, as a result of the revision of COMAR and the subsequent implementation of reforms in the disciplinary hearing process, the Department-led efforts yielded measurable outcomes reflected in the each key measure falling below the 2018 levels. The sharp reversal of trends in placements, duration, and impact on priority populations are a credit to the insight and institutional support of recent policy changes. The Department is continuing to prioritize the reduction of the use of restrictive housing and the provision of programming for individuals placed on restrictive housing to balance the needs of facility safety with national correctional standards as it moves towards ACA accreditation for all of its facilities. These efforts will be supported by the Department's significant improvements in correctional officer recruitment, hiring of all vacancies related to programming and custody, and staff retention.

In FY 2020, Department has adjusted its internal reporting in response to changes to the definition of inmate within COMAR. In FY 2021, the Department anticipates being able to expand annual reporting to incorporate restrictive housing use within pretrial detention and federal detention.



## Appendix A: Methodology

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The Department's sentenced population is measured in various ways for the purposes of this report. The report requires measurement of factors over time as well as those that can only be captured based on point in time snapshot. To contextualize these figures, the Department presents the following population figures:

- **Average Daily Population (ADP):** This is a traditional measurement of custodial populations that represents the sum of the numbers of inmates for each day in a year period divided by the number of days in the year. The daily sums are taken from daily physical head counts of inmates, which include both sentenced inmates and detainees. The resulting average is generally representative of the number of inmates housed.
- **Individuals Housed:** For the purposes of this report, individuals housed includes all possible sentenced inmates during FY 2019. This is calculated by combining individuals in custody at the end of FY 2018, all sentenced intakes processed within FY 2019, and all returns to custody within FY 2019. In order to maintain consistency in combined reporting, this report does not include individuals in federal detention or pretrial detainees within DPSCS' system. It has decreased almost 10% since FY 2018.
- **End of Month (EOM):** This is an alternate way of measuring monthly population than an ADP, and is a point in time measurement based on head count. The relationship between the EOM and the ADP is an initial indicator of whether the population is trending up or down.

In FY 2019, significant revisions were integrated into the calculation of individuals placed on restrictive housing. The calculation begins by identifying individuals with restrictive housing placements within FY 2019, and controlling for individuals who were no longer within the Department's sentenced custody. The resulting list of placements is then reduced to a unique list of individuals based on an inmates' unique identifying number. This new method accounts for the major differences between the numbers of individuals reported from 2016-2018. Based on shifting housing arrangements as a result of the closure of the Baltimore City Detention Center, some detainee records may have also inflated prior reporting which was not intended to measure this population. In light of changes to COMAR that would include detainees in future reporting, the Department is undergoing data quality control efforts that will conclude by the end of FY 2020. The Department anticipates expanding this reporting to include placements on restrictive housing within the pretrial detention population in the FY 2021 annual report.

The reported time on restrictive housing reflects an average of all placement decisions made within the reporting year as a measure of changes in decision-making related to inmate discipline. This method is especially important in capturing the shortening of placements post COMAR changes in 2019. The Department only calculates cumulative placement duration for point in time measurements.

Placements are defined as administrative or disciplinary, which reflects the outcome of inmate disciplinary hearings. All administrative segregation is reported together regardless of reason. In some instances, individuals can be under administrative segregation pending a hearing outcome, as well as concurrently under administrative and disciplinary segregation if they are awaiting a hearing for an offense committed while on disciplinary segregation. In these cases, these placements are reported as disciplinary segregation placements to defer to the highest level of sanction applicable. Cases where administrative segregation was converted into disciplinary placements after a hearing outcome are reported as strictly disciplinary placements.